

of Portland, in the
County of Ox-
ford, said deed being
Deeds, Book 42,
and assigned to
recorded in the Ox-
ford, March 7, 1834;
transferred and
April, A. D. 1834,
in the Village
four acres more or
less may have to be
the same have been
to foreclose the
right to affect adju-
and the right in
20, 1832.
PURINGTON.
3w1

sure.
and day of July, in
the year of our Lord
1839, Ellis
L. Codman, Esq.
gentleman of Batholomew
of land in Oxford
being recorded
County of Oxford,
the conditions
I therefore as Ad-
augham, the above
do claim possession
and mortgage.
GBAN. Adam's.
"3 v2

the same day
of April last on
public Vendue at
Paris, in said county,
at least at two o'clock
Clock has in equity
and situated in the
city, and being Lot
in said Col. to
John Cummings, to
and five cents in
Deputy Sheriff.
3w2

the enclosure of the
day, a BLACK
live years old. The
ed to prove prop-
erty, and take him
JOHN NORRIS.
142. 2

IBER.
may be had on de-
clear, merchant-
square number
Chippards and
ick Laths, Win-
Zone &c. &c., on
V. at Norway-Vill-
Falls.

40

Town Order, v. 1
Oct. 15, A. D.
District No 8, for
against pur-
the name was be-
ctor of Denmark.
352

all concerned, that
himself the trust of
the estate of
S.

covered, by giving bond
to all persons who are
insufficient payment;
to exhibit the sum
JOB PRYCE.
2

BRITIE.
and offers a beauti-
ful, ALL
CROCHETS,
S,
per yard.
velvet.

S'S TRUST.
Clothes.
SILK.

laces, and a variety
prices.
and make borders.
1527

NETT,
law,
ie.
all necessary paper
the purpose to sell
bankrupt Law. Any
who will be faith-
ful

44
MBALL,
E LAW,
AGE, ME.

ODEN,
T L A W ,
E, ME.

guardians.

OFFICE.

OWH,
NTIST,

RIS HILL.

DORAT,
SDAY BY

affil.,
RIETOR.

cents in advance
reasonable terms
able for any error
the advertisement
made for cash in ad-
for a longer period

on business must

despatch.

Oxford Democrat.

No. 4, Vol. 2, New Series.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A letter containing the sentence, "O——— has gone to his happy home," suggested the following:

STANZAS.

They say he has gone to his happy home,
To the world where the Saviour reigns;
That his feet no more o'er our hills will roam,
For they've raised the gates to the Heavenly dome
On Zion's peaceful plain.

They say his once bright eye is dim,
And looks out upon earth no more;
That the speaking smile, and active limb,
And the voice that charmed the evening hymn,
Have pass'd from this time-worn shore.

But can it be that his youthful form
Is fitting the grave's decay?
That hopes so bright and a heart so warm,
And animal strength to defy the storm,
Should so early call'd away?

The time seems short since we saw his eye
Flash brightly in hope's own light;
His bosom was fill'd with aspirations high,
And we little dream'd that disease was nigh,
With its secretly sneaking blight.

Nor did we dream that so far away
From the spot where his childhood play'd,
His eager footsteps at last would stray,
That his grave might be made in stranger clay
Where no kindred form is laid.

Yet perchance his slumbers may be best
In the spot where his abodes lie,
As 'tis the green rod that wraps his breast;
Had been that which his infant feet had press'd
Beneath New England's sky.

His friends were many, his virtues drew
All hearts of a kindred mould;
And strong affection, warm and true,
Shall his early grave with its blossoms strew,
And its wealth of love entomb.

It is sweet to think that in early years
His heart to his God was given;
That in all his sorrows, and cares, and fears,
His soul was sustain'd by the faith which cheers
The Christian's path to Heaven.

And now he is safe in his happy home,
In the world where the Saviour reigns;
His feet no more o'er the earth will roam,
For they've reach'd the gates to the Heavenly dome
On Zion's peaceful plain.

POPULAR TALES.

THE MOB-CAP: OR, MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

It was past midnight, and the moon had gone down, when the stage stopped at Edward Stanley's lodgings, who was about to visit his village home. The lamps threw a strong glare on the pavements, but the interior of the vehicle was in such deep shade, he could but imperfectly distinguish his fellow-travellers. He observed, however, that several young gentlemen occupied the front and middle seats, while an old woman, muffled in a cloak, sat alone on the back one. She turned her head sharply round as he entered, and the light glimmering under her large hood was brightly reflected from a pair of spectacles of such spacious dimensions, they seemed to cover her whole face, or at least all the face that was visible through the wide plaited border of a mob-cap. Edward took the only vacant seat in the stage, at her side, with a very respectful bow, which was received with something between a hem and a cough, a sound diverting in itself, and rendered still more so, by its echo from the opposite seat; for the young gentlemen seemed determined to derive all amusement possible from their antiquated companion. Edward had a convivial spirit, but he had too deep a reverence for age ever to make it a subject for mirth. It was in itself a sufficient guarantee for veneration, even when unaccompanied by those traits which impart a beauty to the faded brow, and to the hoary head a crown of glory. The recollection of his own grandmother, too, who had died since his absence from home—one of those fine, dignified relics of the majestic simplicity of the olden time, which remind one so forcibly of the degeneracy of modern days—gave a tenderness to his manners, in addressing an aged person, which was peculiarly engaging in the present instance, from the effect of contrast.

"Take care, Grandmother," said the young man opposite, as the stage jolted over a huge stone, "take care of your spectacles. We shall upset now, depend upon it."

"No thanks to you if we don't," cried she, muttering, in the indistinct accents of age. Then turning towards Edward, she continued—"It is really refreshing to see a well behaved, decent young gentleman, after enduring the impertinence of the dandies and jackanapes. Never mind, you may laugh now, as loud as you please; but if you live, you will be old yourselves, one of these days."

She put her hand into her pocket, which seemed unfathomable in depth, and drawing out a snuff box, after rapping it several times, she presented it to Edward, who was obliged from politeness to take a pinch, and all the passengers petitioning for a similar favour, a sneezing concert commenced, in which the old lady herself acted the most sonorous part. After the mirth occasioned by this chorus had subsided, she dropped the box into her pocket, and it sunk like a pebble descending into a vault. Edward began to enjoy his journey exceedingly; he never felt disposed to sleep in a stage coach, and the old lady declared herself of the same temperament, though he gallantly offered his shoulder for a pillow, to the great amusement of the others, who were ere long nodding their heads to and fro, occasionally striking their heads against each other, or reclining backwards in more unusual attitudes. Edward and his muffled companion fell into the most familiar and agreeable conversation. She seemed very shrewd and original in her remarks, and exercised the privilege of age in inquiring his name, the place of his residence, &c.

"Ah," said she, "I knew you had a mother and sister—or a sister whom you loved, from your kindness to me, an old woman and a stranger. Heaven be blessed for the influence of gentle ones on the heart of man. And you are going to the village of —. Do you know anything of the widow Clifton, daughter to Squire Lee, who lives somewhere in those parts?"

"Not personally—but report says she is such a gay, dashing character, I suspect she will find herself very much out of place in a sober country town. I hear, through my sister, that she is to take possession of her late father's dwelling, which has been fitted up for her accommodation in quite a princely style. You speak as if you knew her,

the night heaven to which their gaze was directed. Her fair, flaxen hair glittered in the moon-light with a golden lustre, brightly contrasting with the pure whiteness of a brow, where the serenity of youth and innocence was now softly reposing.

"Fanny!" said Edward, emerging from the shadow; and she sprang forward at the well-known voice, with a bounding step, and a joyous

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, May 31, 1842.

Old Series, No. 15, Vol. 9.

in Clara's eyes, with charms unknown before.—When she rose to depart she urged Mrs. Stanley so warmly to visit her, and to suffer her to see much of Clara, it was impossible not to believe she was soliciting a favour. She was so lonely,

she said—the friends who had accompanied her were returned, and she had nothing but her books

and harp for companions. Her harp! Clara was

crazy to hear a harp. The very idea carried her

at once into the fairy land of romance, of Ossian's

heroines and Milton's angels.

"Is she not the most charming woman you

ever saw in your life?" exclaimed Clara, the moment she had left them. "I quite forgot my calico frock and those linen shreds, long before she

was gone. Did you ever see any one so polite

and condescending? I wonder how she came to

select us, from all the village, to call upon," and she smiled at the importance it would give them in the eyes of their neighbors.

"I am not much surprised," said Mrs. Stanley,

"as her father and yours were in intimate terms,

and it is possible that she has taken pains to as-

certain his friends. She had just married with

Mr. Lee came into the country, and as she went

immediately abroad, she never visited the place

during her father's life. She married very young

and I think I have heard she was not happy in

her union. She certainly does not seem incon-

siderable at her husband's death."

"Is she not delightful, brother?" continued

Clara, in a perfect fever of admiration. "Did

you ever see such eyes and teeth? and though

she is dark, her complexion is so glowing and

clear, I don't think she would look as handsome

if she were fairer. I wonder if she will marry

again?"

"You wonder at so many things," replied Ed-

ward, laughing, "you must live in a perpetual

state of astonishment. But I do think, Clara,

that Mrs. Clifton is very delightful and very char-

ming and graceful, and I hope my dear little rus-

tic sister will try to imitate her graces?"

Edward would never have breathed this unfor-

tunate wish, had he anticipated how faithfully

poor Clara would have obeyed his injunction.

The visit was soon returned, and if Clara ad-

mired her new friend before, she was now com-

pletely fascinated. "She saw the white rising of

her hands upon the harp," and heard the mellow

tones of a voice tuned to the sweetest modulation

of art. The rich furniture, the superb curtains,

the paintings in massy gilt frames, seemed to her

unaccustomed eye, equal to oriental splendour,

and Mrs. Clifton some Eastern enchantress, pre-

siding over the scene, with more than magic pow-

er. Edward Stanley was passionately fond of

music. He had never heard it in such perfection.

But there was a charm in Mrs. Clifton's conver-

sation even superior to her music. It was full of

spirit, sensibility, enthusiasm and refinement.—

Then its perfect adoptedness to all around her!

Every one talked better with her than with any

one else, and felt when they quitted her society,

that they had never been so agreeable before;

confessing at the same time, that they had never

met with any one half so pleasing as herself.—

She certainly did flatter a little, that is, she told

very pleasant truths, with a most bewitching smile,

and another thing, which perhaps was the great

secret of her attraction, she seemed completely

to forget herself, in her interest for those around

her. It is very certain Mrs. Stanley's family thought

more of their new neighbor that night, than their

old ones. Even Edward forgot to dream of the

blue eyes of Fanny Morton. His conscience re-

proached him for the oblivion, and when he saw

the unenvyed interest with which she listened

Clara's praises of the dashing widow, as she

was called by the villagers, he admired the sweet-

ness and simplicity of a character, pure as the

untracked snow. He admired, but for the first

time he felt a want in this sweet character. He

had never discovered before, that Fanny was de-

ficient in sensibility, that the shadows of feeling

seldom passed over her celestial countenance.—

He found too a dearth of thought and variety in

her conversation, of which he had never been sen-

sible before. A pang of self-accusation shot

through his heart, as he made these discoveries

and feeling as if he were guilty of injustice, his

attentions became still less frequent, and he tried

to restrain his restlessness and wandering thoughts.

Clara sat one morning in a deep reverie.—

"Mother,"

eyes rested a moment on the beautiful Fanny, down, lighter than that of any fowl—thence as then flashed towards Edward, with a very peculiar expression. He understood their meaning, and an undefinable sensation of pain and displeasure oppressed him.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

THE SEASON.

The papers from all sections continue to rejoice in the prospects of the farmer. Every where the fruit trees promise an early and abundant harvest; and the grain and grass promise well.

We take the following interesting notice of the wheat crops of the present season, from the New York Evening Post. It is worthy the notice of flour dealers, as well as of consumers.

WHEAT CROP OF 1842. The crop of this year generally, are in an uncommonly good condition, and offer the fairest promise of abundance so far as can be known at this period. Of the fruit, the same thing is said in all sections of the country. In this neighborhood the Peach Trees, never, in our remembrance looked so promising.

The most important crop, by far, in its general bearing on the sustenance and the commerce of the country, is that of Wheat. This crop is generally planted in the Autumn, and so far as its growth is concerned, its fate is determined by the middle of May. The harvesting depends upon the steadiness of the weather at mid summer. Unless some improbable state of things is found to take place between this and the 20th July, the wheat crop will be what it now promises to be.

Some estimate may be made of what that crop will be, from the following facts:

The crop of 1839 was ascertained under the Census Act to be a little over ninety millions of bushels of wheat. Of this amount, Ohio raised about eighteen millions of bushels, about one-fifth of the whole. The crop of 1839 was a very good one. That of 1840 fair. That of 1841 decidedly bad. Since in 1841-2 wheat was, on the whole scarce; and the price of flour maintained a higher average than any other article.

The effect of this on the crop of 1842 is undoubtedly to give it an extra increase by the stimulus to the farmer in the better price he received for wheat than for other articles. The three elements of increase then to be taken into view—

1st. The natural increase; 2d. The accidental increase in consequence of an inferior crop last season; and 3d. The increase arising from a very superior growth. The natural increase is just equivalent to the increase of population, which in three years is 12 per cent.

From the second cause, the general opinion in Ohio is that the farmers have planted a much greater number of acres. And for the third cause it is known, as we remarked, that the crops are in unusually good condition. We estimate the two last causes of increase, as each quite equal to the first; so that the increase of the crop of 1842 over that of 1839 can hardly be less than 36 per cent.

This added to the crop of 1839, will give for the State of Ohio about twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat. The surplus products on this crop (making the largest allowance for consumption) will be twelve millions of bushels.

It is estimated that a large increase of this crop will take place in the other North Western States. Thus, in Michigan, it is stated, that the increase over last year will be twenty-four per cent. and the surplus crop about three millions of bushels. We have seen no estimate from Indiana and Illinois, but we suppose the same condition of things exist there.

On the whole, we may estimate the wheat crop of the United States in 1842, at one hundred and twenty millions of bushels, or thirty millions more than that of 1839.

What effect this may have on prices is much more difficult to estimate. The domestic consumption is nearly a fixed quantity, but the demand for foreign consumption, and the quantity of the currency (which if large enables speculators to hold over) can neither of them now be determined. But the present probability is that the currency will not be much enlarged, and that the foreign demand will not be greater than it has been. If these elements turn out to be so, the price of wheat and flour, during the coming year, must be quite low.

We find, by referring to a price current, that in the spring of 1840, when the bulk of the crop of 1839 came to market, flour sold in Cincinnati at \$2.00 to \$3 per barrel, and we should judge, if no unexpected misfortune occurs to the crop, that it will not bring even that in the winter and spring of 1842-3.

From the Eastern Argus.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES.

These Establishments ought to be better known than they are. There are several of them now in active operation in this State, most of which are doing a business, whether or not profitable to the owners, are of great advantage to the farming community, who are under necessity of hiring help in their houses to manufacture the wool which their farms produce. No establishment of this kind is more worthy of public patronage and esteem than the one located at Craige's Mills in the town of Oxford, known as the "Oxford Woollen Manufactury," and conducted by Messrs. Gillett, Bridges, & Jordan, under the firm of Gillett, Bridges, & Co. They have during the time they have been pursuing their calling gained the reputation of possessing a large share of mechanical skill and business talents which constitute them formidable competitors for those companies in their neighborhood which are prosecuting the same business under the sanction of Legislative Charters. Being on a visit in Oxford, I embraced the opportunity to examine the process of manufacturing cloth, which is a very simple and pleasing operation; the wool is first cleansed by the use of a liquid only used in the manufacture of woollens, by which process it loses from one fourth to one third of its weight without losing any of the wool or its value; then it goes into the hands (in this establishment) of one of the most bewitching looking little creatures that a warm hearted young man ever laid his eyes upon, who by passing it through a curiously formed burning box, converts it into a perfect

persuaded to defy anachronism, and appear as a North American sachem.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The discussions in the Legislature have terminated in the passage of Resolves providing for the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a settlement of the N. E. Boundary question, upon principles which commanded the nearly unanimous assent of both the Senate and House.

We propose to state briefly the points upon which the debates have turned, and which will appear more fully when they shall have been reported.

Our title to the (so called) disputed territory having been so long a matter of controversy, a part of it having never been under our actual jurisdiction, and an arbitration, involving more or less of hazard to our rights, being in prospect, many persons were inclined to think it expedient to adjust the principles of compromise. In other words, they were willing to yield up a portion of the territory, for the sake of ending the dispute as to the remainder. Or at any rate, they were willing to yield a portion, for consideration less than its value, regarding the adjustment of the question, as an important consideration in itself. An opinion of this kind, it is but candid to admit, is not without many strong reasons in its favor, and has long been entertained by many, entitled to respect for their sagacity and patriotism.

On the other hand, our rights being in themselves so clear and perfect, having been so long, with so much fortitude and under so many difficulties maintained, & honor so essentially involved in an unwavering adherence to them; a vastly greater number of persons were determined to insist upon them in the fullest manner, and at all hazards. Willing for the sake of peace, and indeed believing it to be for the true interests of the State, to assent to a modification of the line, for the advantage of both parties, and upon the principle of an exchange of territory and privileges, they protested against the doctrine of compromise. They would treat upon no other basis than a substantial acknowledgement of the line of 1783, and yield nothing within that line, without an ample and honorable equivalent beyond it. In the comprehensive language of Mr. Oscoop of Portland, they would "assent to no exchange, in the spirit of peace, but yield nothing for the sake of peace."

The debate in the Legislature turned upon these opposing opinions.

The Resolves reported by Mr. KAVANAGH although asserting in their preamble our unswerving and confirmed belief in the justice of our title, did not nevertheless, require our Commissioners to insist upon a substantial acknowledgment of it, but would have permitted them to adjust the question upon the principle of compromise to which we have adverted, provided always, they have assented to no adjustment, which, in their opinion, was inconsistent with the honor and interests of the State. The amendment moved by Col. BRADNER of Calais, and which was in the end substantially adopted, embraced the opposing principle. And as the Resolves now stand, our title is insisted upon as absolute and perfect, and the withdrawal of the British claim is not to be regarded as any consideration or equivalent, for any cession of territory, which may be made.

We have thus far given only our own opinion of the true meaning and construction of the Resolves reported by Mr. KAVANAGH, and have not intended to say, that such was designed to be their meaning, or that all, or even a majority of those, who sustained them against the amendment of Col. BRADNER, entertained the views which we believe (perhaps erroneously,) that those Resolves actually embraced. On the contrary, it was supposed by many that they were so qualified and controlled by their Preamble, as to be in substance what Col. B. and his friends desired them to be, and on that ground, they resisted amendments, as unnecessary. And we may be permitted to add, that we have reason to know, that the Chairman of the Committee on the Boundary (Mr. KAVANAGH,) had no desire to resist the principles of Col. B.'s amendment, and the unanimity with which he was selected as one of the Commissioners, is gratifying proof that the friends of that amendment never distrusted the substantial soundness of his views, although differing from him in the mode of their expression.

Another question raised in the debates, was whether the Legislature had the power to cede away the territory of the State, or to assent to a conventional line, which of necessity involves the idea of cession. Of those who finally voted against the Resolves, the greater part were governed by a belief that the power did not exist, and many who voted for them, did so with doubts as to the power more or less considerable.

In conclusion, justice to ourselves requires us to say that we were opposed personally, both to the calling of the extra session, and to the appointment of Commissioners; and this, not because we are averse to the idea of a conventional line, but because we see no evidence that a line will be offered to us, which we can honorably accept.

Nevertheless, looking to the undoubted manifestation of public opinion in favor of a trial of the experiment, and considering, that even, if abortive, it will demonstrate our disposition to adjust the question upon fair and honorable terms; we can have no hesitation in saying that both the Governor and Legislature have taken that course, which duty dictates, and which the people will approve. And may the Disposer of events grant us an issue, equal to the hopes of its friends.—*Banister Democrat.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE appointed to District the State for ten Representatives to Congress.

York county shall compose one District and be entitled to one Representative.

Cumberland county, with the exception of Mi-

nor, Auburn, Danville, Pownal, Durham, Harpswell, Brunswick, Freeport, North Yarmouth, Cumberland, and Falmouth, together with the following towns from the county of Oxford, to wit: Porter, Hiram, Brownfield, and Denmark, shall compose the second District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remainder of the county of Oxford and of the Whig phalanx, and Mr. Van Buren, for an antagonist, we may look for a very decent contest when the time of strife comes."

We may infer from this, that Henry Clay is to be the Whig candidate in opposition to the Democratic candidate. We care not who is the candidate of the great family of the Democracy, but this much we do know, that Henry Clay in a very decent contest, will be very decently beaten.

Baltimore Sun.

Charles F. Mitchell, formerly a member of Congress from New York, who was lately convicted of forgery, but who, through legal chicanery, managed to procure a delay of sentence, and was admitted to bail—has absconded, and justice has thus been defrauded of her due! Well does the Journal of Commerce remark, that although this may be according to law, it is a gross outrage upon every idea of justice, which should be meted out impartially to the rich and the poor, to the influential and the friendless. And it is

to be added, that judging from several recent cases, there is danger that the people will get to understand that a rich man, or one with powerful friends, has a far better chance of escaping the gallows or State Prison, than the criminal who has neither.

Good.—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer over the signature of "A Sentinel upon the Watch Tower," after congratulating the Democrats of Virginia upon their recent glorious triumph, says,

We should not rest from our labors, until after the next Congressional Election. We must continue to open the eyes of the people to the mischiefs of the Distribution—to the dangers of a mammoth Bank—to the oppressive consequences of the Protective American System (so called)—to the latitudinous doctrines of the Federal party—to the identity of the Whig, with the old Hamilton Federal Party to the ambition and the designs of Henry Clay. In arresting the march of the Federal Party, we must avoid all dissensions—all divisions in our ranks. We must establish our principles first, before we look out for a candidate to carry them out. We must keep down all ambitious aspirants—rebuke all factious cabals—avoid all premature discussions about the Presidential succession—and "go for the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country."

This advice, as the Almanac makers say, will apply without any sensible variation, to the Democracy of every State in the Union, but especially to the State of Maine, where every device of the enemy will be employed, to again divide and conquer.—*Argus.*

RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence correspondent of the Boston Post writes—"This city is now the seat of the Holy Inquisition." Men are proscribed for opinion's sake, as much as they were at Rome.—No matter what a man's life has been—however moral, however honest and just—if he expresses an opinion favorable to the legality of the people's constitution, he is put down as a "traitor," and his name cast out as evil. No one who has been known as a friend to the suffrage constitution is treated with common decency. He can hardly walk the streets without being insulted.—The usual courtesies of society, and even the common civilities of life, are denied!" Thus it will be seen that the "Landholders and their eldest sons" are determined to crush the people and bind them to their former oppressed condition. And here may be seen the sincerity of the Chartists in promising the people a redress of their grievances and an "era of good feeling." But let them beware. If the people are provoked to rise again, they will *rise in their might*, and then woe unto them who shall oppose them!

The Providence Express denies that Gov. Dorr was in fault in leaving the city, and says that "a full statement of the facts shall be forth-coming as soon as possible. Let the blame fall where it will, but in the name of God, attack no fear, no treachery, no shameless flight to Mr. Dorr."

Mr. Anthony also promises a statement which shall free him from all blame.

The Express says "the number of the suffrage party has not diminished by the recent transactions, nor has their resolution to be free in any manner abated."—*Locell Patriot.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 31, 1842.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

At a Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening 23 instant, Hon. John FAIRFIELD was nominated for re-election to the office of Governor of the State, with but six dissenting votes, and he is accordingly recommended by that Convention, to be supported for that office, as the candidate of the Democracy of Maine.

It being manifest (says the Augusta Argus,) to the members of the Legislature, from their interchange of opinions with their constituents, that Gov. FAIRFIELD would be the choice of the popular Convention proposed to have been held at Bangor, they thought it expedient to save the heavy expense of such a Convention, by employing the popular voice in a nomination of the same individual here. Of the propriety of this course, there can be no doubt, and we believe that it was generally anticipated.

It is unnecessary for us to say, that we shall give a hearty and cheerful support to the nomination. We have seen nothing to shake that belief in the honesty, ability and patriotism of Hon. John FAIRFIELD, which has heretofore induced us to advocate him as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair; but on the contrary, our confidence in the man is confirmed and strengthened by the successive developments of his public career.

The re-election of Gov. FAIRFIELD is, of course, with reasonable efforts on the part of the friends of sound principles, a matter of certainty. But it should never be forgotten, that we are to contend with a sleepless foe, and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

The rumor, published in our last, of the duel between Wise and Stanley, turns out to be but a rumor. The parties, it is reported, have become reconciled.

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the Richmond Enquirer
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E ISLAND.
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is now the sea of the
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be without being insulted.—
of society, and even the
life, are denied! Thus
the Landholders and their
determined to crush the people
their former oppressed con-
may be seen the sincerity of
omising the people a redress
an “era of good feeling.”

If the people are provok-
will rise in their might,
who shall oppose them?
express denies that Gov. Dorr
the city, and says that “a
facts shall be forth-coming
Let the blame fall where it
is of God, attack no fear,
timeless flight to Mr. Dorr.”
promises a statement which
all blame.
“the number of the suffrage
brought by the recent transac-
resolution to be free in any
Lowell Patriot.

D DEMOCRAT.

MAY 31, 1842.
FOR GOVERNOR.

the Democratic members of the
Hall of the House of Repre-
sunday evening 25th instant, Hon.
nominated for reelection to the
State, with six dissenting
evidently recommended by that
for that office, as the candidate
claine.

the Augustus Age, to the mem-
from their interchange of opin-
ments, that Gov. FAIRFIELD would
ular Convention proposed to have
they thought expedient to have
such a Convention, by embodying
nomination of the same individ-
arity of this course, there can be
ve that it was generally anticipa-

r us to say, that we shall give a
support to the nomination. We
shake that belief in the honesty
of Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD, which
us to advocate him as a candidate
chair; but on the contrary, out
is confirmed and strengthened by
ements of his public career.
Gov. FAIRFIELD is, of course, with
the part of the friends of sound
certainty. But it should never
be to contend with a sleepless foe,
sophy is eternal vigilance.

lished in our last, of the duel be-
tween, turns out to be but a rumor
which have become reconciled.

The press of advertisements prevent our giving a syn-
opsis of the proceedings of the Legislature the past
week. It will be seen, however, by reference to another
column, that they have appointed Commissioners to con-
fer with the General Government for the settlement of
the Boundary Question. The Board selected gives sat-
isfaction to all parties. It was expected the Legislature
would adjourn yesterday morning.

For the Democrat.

I’ll tell you what, Mr. Printer, I’m right glad to hear
about their gettin up that are agricultural Society as they
call it, down there on the Hill to day. I never
heard a word about it till was all over, or else I should
bin there. This comes for not takin the papers, and I
that some such thing would happen, when I stop it.—
But these hard times come so hard upon me, just then,
that I could not stand, so I took it off all the clock
in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same
should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy, Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ON the Petition of David Dargin, representing that William Dargin, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, on the 19th day of January, 1841, leaving a widow and no children—that the deceased was largely indebted to said Petitioner, Father of said William Dargin—that no Will was made and administration has been taken on the estate of said William. His widow, Hannah R. Dargin, having inter-
ested and refused to take letters of administration, keeping using
and refusing to let me enter upon all the property of said deceased, amounting to six or eight hundred dollars,—and
saying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed
administrator of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,

That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ON the petition of Isaac Heath, Guardian of James A. Heath, late of Litchfield, minor and heir at law of Abraham Heath, Jr., late of Summer, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell the interest of said Ward in said Abram Heath’s homestead farm situated in said Summer, for the purpose of securing the proceeds thereof to said Ward on the estate of said deceased.—It was

Now, Sir, I’m a farmer and hant got any book larnin, I know something about holding the plough and plantin’ potatoes; but yet I find out somethin new every year by my own experience and by the experience of my neighbors; and I don’t see why it ain’t good seed for na-
hors and farmers all round the County to get together now and then just to talk over about matters and things about farmin and such like. Now Sir, I’ve been ploughin and hoain and samin and mowin, for these 40 years back and I’ve been learnin all that, and I think as how I can learn somethin more yet; and if we raise a pretty considerable good crop this season I mean to send down to Winthrop to Doctor Holmes, that made that fire great Jewsharp, and take his Farmer Paper, for I believe I can learn a good deal more, notwithstanding our na-
hor Bectleld says this book larnin isn’t worth a rotten potato.

I’m right glad that they are goin to have a Cattle Show and so forth, next fall and I shall be there I can tell you. And I sine to bring my three year old; and if my brother farmer can show a handsomer yoke, then he is welcome to the premium. And I mean that Ephraim shall take the five year olds on the ground, in the ploughin match, with my Jersey plough, and if he don’t carry the premium in that, then I want gress again.

One thing more—Mr. Printer—I want you to wake up a little on the Hill, on the matter, so that we can have the Cattle Show there; for if you don’t, they will carry it off to Norway, down to Buctfield, or to the Cape or some other place, where they’ll do the most in the cause.

I haist time to say any more just now, but send the paper and you’ll hear from me again.

In haste, yours to serve,

BILL BARLEY-CORN.
Stroked Mountain, May 23.

PATRONAGE! PATRONAGE!—An exchange pa-
per gives us the following:

That the said Patroners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively in a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ON the petition of Abel Chapman, Administrator of the estate of Abel Chapman, Jr., late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; and also for the petition of the Widow of said deceased setting out to have her Dower in the real estate of said deceased set out to her.—It was

That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively in a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

ON the position of Charles Porter, Guardian of Hiram Knight, a minor child and heir of Hiram Knight, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for license to sell all minor interest in the real estate of his late Father, as particularly described in said Petition, for the purpose of putting out to have her Dower in the real estate of said deceased set out to her.—It was

That the said Guardian give notice thereof to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively in a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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eyes rested a moment on the beautiful Fanny, then flashed towards Edward, with a very peculiar expression. He understood their meaning, and an undefinable sensation of pain and displeasure oppressed him.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

THE SEASON.

The papers from all sections continue to rejoice in the prospects of the farmer. Every where the fruit trees promise an early and abundant harvest; and the grain and grass promise well.

We take the following interesting notice of the wheat crops of the present season, from the New York Evening Post. It is worthy the notice of flour dealers, as well as of consumers.

WHEAT CROP OF 1842. The crops of this year generally, are in an uncommonly good condition, and offer the fairest promise of abundance so far as can be known at this period. Of the fruit, the same thing is said in all sections of the country. In this neighborhood the Peach-Trees, never, in our remembrance looked so promising.

The most important crop, by far, in its general bearing on the sustenance and the commerce of the country, is that of Wheat. This crop is generally planted in the Autumn, and so far as its growth is concerned, its fate is determined by the middle of May. The harvesting depends upon the steadiness of the weather at mid summer. Unless some improbable state of things is found to take place between this and the 20th July, the wheat crop will be what it now promises to be.

Some estimate may be made of what that crop will be, from the following facts:

The crop of 1839 was ascertained under the Census Act to be a little over ninety millions of bushels of wheat. Of this amount, Ohio raised about eighteen millions of bushels, about one-fifth of the whole. The crop of 1839 was a very good one. That of 1840 fair. That of 1841 decidedly bad. Since in 1841-2 wheat was, on the whole scarce; and the price of flour maintained a higher average than any other article.

The effect of this on the crop of 1842 is undoubtedly to give it an extra increase by the stimulus to the farmer in the better price he received for wheat than for other articles. The three elements of increase then to be taken into view—

1st. The natural increase; 2d. The accidental increase in consequence of an inferior crop last season; and 3d. The increase arising from a very superior growth. The natural increase is just equivalent to the increase of population, which in three years is 12 per cent. From the second cause, the general opinion in Ohio is that the farmers have planted a much greater number of acres. And for the third cause it is known, as we remarked, that the crops are in unusually good condition. We estimate the two last causes of increase, as each quite equal to the first; so that the increase of the crop of 1842 over that of 1839 can hardly be less than 36 per cent. This added to the crop of 1839, will give for the State of Ohio about twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat. The surplus products on this crop (making the largest allowance for consumption) will be twelve millions of bushels.

It is estimated that a large increase of this crop will take place in the other North Western States. Thus, in Michigan, it is stated, that the increase over last year will be twenty-four per cent, and the surplus crop about three millions of bushels.

We have seen no estimate from Indiana and Illinois, but we suppose the same condition of things exist there.

On the whole, we may estimate the wheat crop of the United States in 1842, at one hundred and twenty millions of bushels, or thirty millions more than that of 1839.

What effect this may have on prices is much more difficult to estimate. The domestic consumption is nearly a fixed quantity, but the demand for foreign consumption, and the quantity of the currency (which if large enables speculators to hold over) can neither of them now be determined. But the present probability is that the currency will not be much enlarged, and that the foreign demand will not be greater than it has been.

If these elements turn out to be so, then the price of wheat and flour, during the coming year, must be quite low.

We find, by referring to a price current, that in the spring of 1840, when the bulk of the crop of 1839 came to market, flour sold in Cincinnati at from \$2.00 to \$3 per barrel, and we should judge, if no unexpected misfortune occurs to the crop, that it will not bring even that in the winter and spring of 1842-3.

From the Eastern Argus.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES.

These Establishments ought to be better known than they are. There are several of them now in active operation in this State, most of which are doing a business, whether or not profitable to the owners, are of great advantage to the farming community, who are under necessity of hiring help in their houses to manufacture the wool which their farms produce. No establishment of this kind is more worthy of public patronage and esteem than the one located at Craige's Mills in the town of Oxford, known as the "Oxford Woollen Manufactury," and conducted by Messrs. Gillett, Bridges, & Jordan, under the firm of Gillett, Bridges, & Co. They have during the time they have been pursuing their calling, gained the reputation of possessing a large share of mechanical skill and business talents which constitute them formidable competitors for those companies in their neighborhood which are prosecuting the same business under the sanction of Legislative Charters. Being on a visit in Oxford, I embraced the opportunity to examine the process of manufacturing cloth, which is a very simple and pleasing operation; the wool is first cleansed by the use of a liquid only used in the manufacture of woollens, by which process it loses from one fourth to one third of its weight without losing any of the wool or its value; then it goes into the hands (in this establishment) of one of the most bewitching looking little creatures that a warm hearted young man ever laid his eyes upon, who by passing it through a curiously formed burning box, converts it into a perfect

down, lighter than that of any fowl—thence as by magic it passes from one to another of thousands of tiny fingers without making a stop hard enough to allow the spectator time to recognise it as the coat of the gentle lamb, until it is all knotted upon the slender limbs of a poor old jack, which by the aid of his driver soon casts it off into the hands of others, who do not cease to beat it without mercy until it escapes to the shelves or boxes in the shape of beautiful Cassimères, plain Cloths, Satinets, Blanketing, or Fannels; samples of which I noticed, that would do credit to any of the oldest manufacturers in the country. The above is not a mere compliment to those who have treated a visitor with respect, but as a deserved tribute to talents and industry as exhibited in competition with incorporated wealth. Which will succeed?

A CUMBERLAND FARMER.

May 23, 1842.

Dangerous effects of keeping ground Coffee. The practice of keeping coffee roasted and ground ready for occasional use, seems to be injurious to its aroma; but it is not that which is to be feared, but its spontaneous combustion. There is a remarkable experiment of M. Georgia, which shows clearly that ground coffee is liable to internal decomposition. He roasted a quantity of coffee till brown, and without grinding it, tied it up in linen—nothing followed. He then ground two pounds of roasted coffee to powder, and tied it up similarly: in three quarters of an hour it took fire, and continued burning until it was reduced to ashes, which weighed half an ounce.

Here was not only internal decomposition, but a highly dangerous one. He made similar trials with roasted barley and rice, and with the same results. These experiments were executed in order to elucidate the cause of the mysterious burning of a frigate in the port of Cronstadt, when no fire had been in her for several days.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

In breaking a shy or skittish horse, never strike him for swerving; but if he is frightened, be gentle. Get down, rub him in the face, lead him to the cause of alarm, then back to where you got off, and then ride him back again to the object. Repeat this in the face of his habit, and he will be submissive. If an old horse, you may mend his habits. In training horses to go over bridges, it is a good plan to lead them over three or four bridges.

To make horses stand still while you mount.—Get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, and by repeating this, the horse will stand still.

How to manage a kicking horse.—First make a stall or pen for your horse, in which he cannot turn round, and with slats through which you can put your hand to rub him. Then commence by rubbing him in the face and all over, two or three times; then touch one of his fore legs, and say to him "foot—foot," until he shows willingness to raise his foot. Raise the foot up, and put it down three or four times; then go all around, until all fear is removed. All you wish a horse to do ought to be done three or four times, and repeated two or three days.

The Boston Atlas sometimes gets off a good thing; and when it does, which is rather rare, we like to sit in its circulation. There is truth in the following:—

EXECRABLE BARRAHTY.—By statements in various quarters, it seems that the English are pushing with desperate vigor the means began by them some time since to get rid of their pauper population. At every opportune occasion, the half-starved inmates of their almshouses are packed off like cattle, in vessels hired to convey them to the United States. In this way, the parish officers of many towns have already freed themselves of a vast number of diseased, blind, decrepit, old, deformed, and hopeless beings. These poor men and women, who are English by birth—after expending their youth, the flower of their lives—exhausting themselves, body and mind, to serve the cupidity and administer to the wants of those, who sustained them against the amendment of Col. Bradbury, entertained the views which we believe (perhaps erroneously) that those rebels actually embraced. On the contrary, it was supposed by many that they were so qualified and controlled by their Preamble, as to be in substance what Col. B. and his friends desired them to be, and on that ground, they resisted amendments, as unnecessary. And we may be permitted to add, that we have reason to know, that the Chairman of the Committee on the Boundary (Mr. Kavanagh,) had no desire to resist the principles of Col. B.'s amendment, and the unanimity with which he was selected as one of the Commissioners, is gratifying proof that the friends of that amendment never distrusted the substantial soundness of his views, although differing from him in the mode of their expression.

Another question raised in the debates, was whether the Legislature had the power to cede away the territory of the State, or to assent to a conventional line, which of necessity, involves the idea of cession. Of those who finally voted against the Resolves, the greater part were governed by a belief that the power did not exist, and many who voted for them, did so with doubts as to the power more or less considerable.

In conclusion, justice to ourselves requires us to say that we were opposed personally, both to the calling of the extra session, and to the appointment of Commissioners; and this, not because we are averse to the idea of a conventional line, but because we see no evidence that a line will be offered to us, which we can honorably accept.

Nevertheless, looking to the undoubted manifestation of public opinion in favor of a trial of the experiment, and considering that, even if abortive, it will demonstrate our disposition to adjust the question upon fair and honorable terms; we can have no hesitation in saying that both the Governor and Legislature have taken that course which duty dictates, and which the people will approve. And may the Disposer of events grant an issue, equal to the hopes of its friends.—Age.

Edcard Everett as a N. A. Savage.—The English papers state that the Queen is about giving a Fancy Ball, and has expressed a wish that the guests should appear in costume of the reign of Edward the Third, as it is expected the ministers and peers are in something of a stew to know how any of them is in which the ambassadours from the various American States have found themselves. The representative of this Union was annoyed simply because he had no means of knowing what was the costume of his country in the time of Edward the Third, but the Lord Chamberlain relieved his apprehension by pointing to the example of the Highland gentry, who are going "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," although it is notorious that the Harlequin garb was not invented or borrowed from the savages of North Scotland, till some centuries later. Mr. Everett, our minister bashfully replied, that although on that side of the Atlantic, considerable credit was given to his countrymen, for modest assurance, yet all the world knows that they fell short of Highlanders in that respect. Ultimately, however, he was sentative.

persuaded to defy anachronism, and appear as a North American sachem.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The discussions in the Legislature have terminated in the passage of Resolves providing for the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a settlement of the N. E. Boundary question, upon principles which commanded the nearly unanimous assent of both the Senate and House.

We propose to state briefly the points upon which the debates have turned, and which will appear more fully when they shall have been reported.

Our title to the (so called) disputed territory having been so long a matter of controversy, a part of it having never been under our actual jurisdiction, and an arbitration, involving more or less of hazard to our rights, being in prospect, many persons were inclined to think it expedient to adjust the principles of compromise. In other words, they were willing to yield up a portion of the territory, for the sake of ending the dispute as to the remainder. Or at any rate, they were willing to yield a portion, for consideration less than its value, regarding the adjustment of the question, as an important consideration in itself.

An opinion of this kind, it is but candid to admit, is not without many strong reasons in its favor, and has long been entertained by very many, entitled to respect for their sagacity and patriotism.

On the other hand, our rights being in themselves so clear and perfect, having been so long, with so much fortitude and under so many difficulties maintained, & honor being so essentially involved in an unwavering adherence to them; a vastly greater number of persons were determined to insist upon them in the fullest manner and at all hazards. Willing for the sake of peace, and indeed believing it to be for the true interests of the State, to assent to a modification of the line, for the advantage of both parties, and upon the principle of an exchange of territory and privileges, they protested against the doctrine of compromise. They would treat upon no other basis than a substantial acknowledgement of the line of 1783, and yield nothing within that line, without an ample and honorable equivalent beyond it. In the comprehensive language of Mr. Osgood of Portland, they would "assent to an exchange, in the spirit of peace, but yield nothing for the sake of peace."

The debate in the Legislature turned upon these opposing opinions.

The Resolves reported by Mr. Kavanagh although asserting in their preamble our unwavering and confirmed belief in the justice of our title, did not nevertheless, require our Commissioners to insist upon a substantial acknowledgment of it, but would have permitted them to adjust the question upon the principle of compromise to which we have adverted, provided always, they have assented to no adjustment, which, in their opinion, was inconsistent with the honor and interests of the State. The amendment moved by Col. Bradbury of Calais, and which was in the end substantially adopted, embraced the opposing principle. And as the Resolves now stand, our title is insisted upon as absolute and perfect, and the withdrawal of the British claim is not to be regarded as any consideration or equivalent, for any cession of territory, which may be made.

We have thus far given only our own opinion of the true meaning and construction of the Resolves reported by Mr. Kavanagh, and have not intended to say, that such was designed to be their meaning, or that all, or even a majority of those, who sustained them against the amendment of Col. Bradbury, entertained the views which we believe (perhaps erroneously) that those rebels actually embraced. On the contrary, it was supposed by many that they were so qualified and controlled by their Preamble, as to be in substance what Col. B. and his friends desired them to be, and on that ground, they resisted amendments, as unnecessary. And we may be permitted to add, that we have reason to know, that the Chairman of the Committee on the Boundary (Mr. Kavanagh,) had no desire to resist the principles of Col. B.'s amendment, and the unanimity with which he was selected as one of the Commissioners, is gratifying proof that the friends of that amendment never distrusted the substantial soundness of his views, although differing from him in the mode of their expression.

Whole number of votes, 210.
Necessary to a choice, 106.

Edward Kavanagh has, 201.

William P. Preble, 195.

Edward Kent, 198.

John Otis, 168.

Samuel Fessenden G., Jesse Smart J., John Anderson 3, Edward Swan 3, F. H. Morse 3, Timothy Boutelle 2, Albert Smith 2, Robert P. Dunlap 1, Sanford Kingsbury 1, Chas. S. Davis 1, Ex-Governor Vose 3, John Padlock Ruggles 1, A. Baring 1, Lord Ashburton 1, Lord Palmerston 1, Daniel Webster 1, Blanks 3.

Messrs. Kavanagh, Preble, Kent, and Otis were declared duly elected, and Mr. Osgood of Portland, was entrusted with a message to the Governor notifying of their election.

The Convention then separated.

The remainder of the county of Oxford and of the Whig phalanx, and Mr. Van Buren, for an antagonist, we may look for a very decent contest when the time of strife comes."

We may infer from this, that Henry Clay is to be the Whig candidate in opposition to the Democratic candidate. We care not who is the candidate of the great family of the Democracy, but this much we do know, that Henry Clay in a very decent contest, will be very decently beaten. *Baltimore Sun.*

Charles F. Mitchell, formerly a member of Congress from New York, who was lately convicted of forgery, but who, through legal chicanery, managed to procure a delay of sentence, and was admitted to bail—has absconded, and justice has thus been defrauded of her due! Well does the Journal of Commerce remark, that although this may be according to law, it is a gross outrage upon every idea of justice, which should be meted out impartially to the rich and the poor, to the influential and the friendless. And it is properly added, that judging from several recent cases, there is danger that the people will get to understand that a rich man, or one with powerful friends, has a far better chance of escaping the gallows or State Prison, than the criminal who has neither.

Good.—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer over the signature of "A Sentinel upon the Watch Tower," after congratulating the Democrats of Virginia upon their recent glorious triumph, says,—

We should not rest from our labors, until after the next Congressional Election. We must continue to open the eyes of the people to the mischiefs of the Distribution—to the dangers of a mammoth Bank—to the oppressive consequences of the Protective American System (so called)—to the latitudinous doctrines of the Federal party—to the identity of the Whig, with the old Hamilton Federal Party to the ambition and the designs of Henry Clay. In arresting the march of the Federal Party, we must avoid all dissensions—all divisions in our ranks. We must establish our principles first, before we look out for a candidate to carry them out. We must keep down all ambitious aspirants—rebut all factious cabals—avoid all premature discussions about the Presidential succession—and "go for the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country."

This advice, as the Almanac makers say, will apply without any sensible variation to the Democracy of every State in the Union, but especially the State of Maine, where every device of the enemy will be employed, to again divide and conquer.—*Argus.*

RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence correspondent of the Boston Post writes—"This city is now the seat of the Holy Inquisition." Men are proscribed for ointment's sake, as much as they were at Rome.—No matter what a man's life has been—however moral, however honest and just—if he expresses an opinion favorable to the legality of the people's constitution, he is put down as a "traitor," and his name cast out as evil. No one who has been known as a friend to the suffrage constitution is treated with common decency. He can hardly walk the streets without being insulted.—The usual courtesies of society, and even the common civilities of life, are denied!" Thus it will be seen that the "Landholders and their eldest sons" are determined to crush the people and to bind them to their former oppressed condition. And here may be seen the sincerity of the Chartists in promising the people a redress of their grievances and in "era of good feeling." But let them beware. If the people are provoked to rise again, they will rise in their might, and their woes unto them who shall oppose them!

The Providence Express denies that Gov. Dorr was in fault in leaving the city, and says that "a full statement of the facts shall be forth-coming as soon as possible. Let the blame fall where it will, but in the name of God, attack not, fear not, treachery, no shameless flight to Mr. Dorr." Mr. Anthony also promises a statement which shall free him from all blame.

The Express says "the number of the suffrage party has not diminished by the recent transactions, nor has their resolution to be free in any manner abated."—*Lowell Patriot.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 31, 1842.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

At a Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening 25th instant, Hon. John FAIRFIELD was nominated for re-election to the office of Governor of the State, with six dissenting voters, and he is accordingly recommended by that Convention, to be supported for that office, as the candidate of the Democracy of Maine.

It being manifest (says the Augusta Age) to the members of the Legislature, from their interchange of opinions with their constituents, that Gov. FAIRFIELD would be the choice of the popular Convention proposed to have been held at Bangor, they thought it expedient to save the heavy expense of such a Convention, by embodying the popular voice in a nomination of the same individual. Of the propriety of this course, there can be no doubt, and we believe that it was generally anticipated.

It is unnecessary for us to say, that we shall give a hearty and cheerful support to the nomination. We have seen nothing to shake belief in the honesty, ability and patriotism of Hon. John FAIRFIELD, which has heretofore induced us to advocate him as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair; but on the contrary, our confidence in the man is confirmed and strengthened by the successive developments of his public career.

The re-election of Gov. FAIRFIELD is, of course, with reasonable efforts on the part of the friends of sound principles, a matter of certainty. But it should never be forgotten, that we are to contend with a sleepless foe, and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

The rumor, published in our last, of the duel between Wiso and Stanley, turns out to be but a rumor. The parties, it is reported, have become reconciled.

The press of advertising news of the proceedings week. It will be seen column, that they have for the General the Boundary Question would adjourn yesterday.

I'll tell you what about their getting up to call it, down there heard a word about it bin there. This con-

shot some sick things. But these hard times,

Buren, for an
ever decent con-
Henry Clay is to
the Dom-
who is the can-
democracy, but
Clay in a ve-
cently beaten.

a member of
was lately con-
legal chican-
of sentence,
bsconded, and
her due! Well
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aw, it is a gross
which should
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e with power-
e of escaping
in the criminal

ond Enquirer
upon the
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at glorious tri-

labor, until af-
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We must es-
we look out for
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Union, but es-
every device of
gain divide and

part of the Boston
the seat of the
escribed for o-
ere at Rome.—
been—however
if he expresses
ity of the peo-
as a "traitor,"
No one who has
usage constitu-
ency. He can
being insulted,—
and even the
denied!" Thus
holders and their
crush the people
oppressed con-
the sincerity of
the people a redress
of good feeling."
people are provo-
in their might,
all oppose them!
that Gov. Dor-
and says that "a
I shall be forth-coming
ame fall where
it, attach no fear,
to Mr. Dorr,"
statement which

ber of the suffrage
recent transac-
o be free in any
ot.

In Lowell, Mass., Thadens P. Bartlett, Esq. (former-
ly of Bethel in this State) to Miss Sophronia Blake.

DIED.

In Casco, Mrs. Mary Holden, aged 100 years and 2 months.

In Albany, Mrs. Mary Town, aged 22.

Stay Sheep.

STRAYED or stolen from the premi-
s of the subscriber about the 22nd
inst, one Ewe Cosset, two years old
spring. Said Cosset has no particular mark to distin-
guish her from other sheep, except her legs were speck-
led—no mark on the ears. Whoever will return Ewe
or give information where she may found, shall be su-
bly rewarded. NATH'L LIBBY.
Paris, May 30th, 1842.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Y virtue of a License from the Court of Probate in

for the County of Oxford, and shall sell at public Vendue on the homestead farm of JACOB WARDWELL, late of Albany, in said County, deceased, on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all of the Real Estate of said

deceased, (as a partial sale would injure the residue)

for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the Southerly part of a cer-

certain gore of land lying in the 8th Range and westerly

gorge in said Albany as described in a Deed of Quitclaim

from James Wardwell to said Jacob dated Nov. 1824,

and recorded Vol. 62, page 420, in the Oxford Registry of Deeds.

Also, Lot numbered 4 in the first Range of Lots in the northerly part of Waterford, in said County,

as described in another deed of Quitclaim from said

James of the same date and recorded in said Registry

Vol. 52, page 477 & 478. Also, three acres of land lying

in said Albany, purchased of Gale Hutchinson by deed

dated the 4th of July, A. D. 1839, and recorded in said

Registry Vol. 62, page 418. Also, 80 acres of land, lying

the northerly half of Lot number 8, in the 14th

Range of lots in Waterford aforesaid. Reserving how-

ever and excepting the crops which may be raised on

said premises the present year. Terms made known at

the time and place of sale.

PETER WARDWELL, Adm'tr.

May 30, 1842.

*3v1

Administrator's Sale.

Y virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for

the county of Oxford, I shall sell all the real es-

tate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris, in said County, de-

ceased, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. in the said

County, for the payment of the debts of said deceased,

and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of

the deceased where he lived in Paris; also the reversion

of the widow's dower in the same. Also, Pew No. 19,

in the Congregational Meeting House in South Paris.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator.

May 21, 1842.

*4

Administrator's Sale.

Y virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for

the county of Oxford, I shall sell all the real es-

tate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris, in said County, de-

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May 21, 1842.

*4

Administrator's Sale.

Y virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for

the county of Oxford, I shall sell all the real es-

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To the Hon. Co. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their Session, to be held at Paris on the second Tuesday of May, 1842.

The undersigned inhabitants of Buckfield and Somers, in said county, respectfully state that a new road is greatly wanted, to accommodate the undersigned and the public generally, who have occasion to travel from the North and West parts of Sumner to Buckfield Village, and by that route to Portland, which new road should commence at the county road running from Sumner to Paris, and near the dwelling house of Hermon Proctor in Summer—thence in a southerly direction in the most suitable place to the county road near Larnard Swallow's in Buckfield. A new road in this direction would save to the traveller who has occasion to pass over the road now running between those terminals, one third of the distance and would run over level land; whereas the present road passes over many very bad hills which are difficult to keep in repair.—We consider the improvement if made to be of very great importance to the public and therefore pray your Honors to order it to be made.

NATH'L GERRISH, & 58 others.
May 3d, 1842.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842.

In the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Osgood, Esq., in said Fryeburg on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Waterford and Norway, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Buckfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first and last publication and each of the other notices to be served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
3w2

A NATURAL REMEDY, Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

Three extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soils and are therefore best adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs; however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,
viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease;

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifested, if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE, because they expel from the body all mortal and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and NATURAL MAN-
NER; and while they do this

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

dissease of every name is rapidly driven from the body. The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the minds of the people. Not only do all who use it immediately feel relieved, and recommend it as the strongest remedy, but it has also won the most distinguished cure ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto very few of the numerous testimonial which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine itself is at present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic qualities, than mere extensive advertising. It has been derived proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pill is not confined to my own nation, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attracting great celebrity in New England and well other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of marks by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pill.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that can be more safely recommended for the "ills of life" to them, than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 193 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know, of where they are used in families with the highest success; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. They used to be in the community a great recommends to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.
This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1840, by Wm. Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania." The public will also remember, that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pill, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

**WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.**

and that Druggists are never in my case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with certificates of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be considered as false importers.

Beware of one J. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none excepting regularly appointed AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris, O. H., Paine, South Paris, Elmwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartt & John St. Drift, Canton; Wm. E. Gladding, Norway; Chas Darrell, Oxford; Wm. P. Welch, Welchville; Wm. Cogges, Peter; John F. Freeman, Main Corner; James F. Davis, Draper; John B. Jones, Lewiston; Paul Mitchell, Bradford, Prof. Dr. J. H. John Blaik & Son, Turner.

Sep. 1841. eply 18

**SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff.**

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.
All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842.

41

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners, in and for the County of Oxford, to be held at Paris in said county on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1842.

We the undersigned inhabitants of Buckfield and Somers, in said county, respectfully state that a new road is greatly wanted, to accommodate the undersigned and the public generally, who have occasion to travel from the North and West parts of Sumner to Buckfield Village, and by that route to Portland, which new road should commence at the county road running from Sumner to Paris, and near the dwelling house of Hermon Proctor in Summer—thence in a southerly direction in the most suitable place to the county road near Larnard Swallow's in Buckfield. A new road in this direction would save to the traveller who has occasion to pass over the road now running between those terminals, one third of the distance and would run over level land; whereas the present road passes over many very bad hills which are difficult to keep in repair.—We consider the improvement if made to be of very great importance to the public and therefore pray your Honors to order it to be made.

CALVIN STONE, & 14 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842.

In the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Osgood, Esq., in said Fryeburg on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Waterford and Norway, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Buckfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first and last publication and each of the other notices to be served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

3w2

To the Honorable board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, 1842.

We the undersigned would represent, that the public accommodation requires a new county road, commencing at the new county road, called the river road, running through Albany, Waterford, and Ossifield, and in other towns through which said road passes, and continuing a short piece of newly laid road, thence through Albany, called the river road, and establish an alteration as made in said road by the Selectmen of said Albany, and alter said road distance and considerable expense to the County, and also to the town of Albany.

As in duty bound will ever pray,

JOSEPH LOVEJOY, & 275 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1842.

In the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Osgood, Esq., in said Fryeburg on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Waterford and Norway, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Buckfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first and last publication and each of the other notices to be served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

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To the Honorable board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, 1842.

We the undersigned would represent, that the public accommodation requires a new county road, commencing at the new county road, called the river road, running through Albany, Waterford, and Ossifield, and in other towns through which said road passes, and continuing a short piece of newly laid road, thence through Albany, called the river road, and establish an alteration as made in said road by the Selectmen of said Albany, and alter said road distance and considerable expense to the County, and also to the town of Albany.

As in duty bound will ever pray,

JOSEPH LOVEJOY, & 275 others.

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